NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)

VOL. XXII.] BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 15, 1843. [NO. 20.

N. E. FARMER.

For the N. E. Farmer.

OUR STOCK—IMPROVEMENT OF, &c.

MR BRECK—The free discussion in the agricultural journals, of the unsettled questions pertaining to agriculture—the best method for enriching soil, cultivating crops, improving stock, &c.—cannot be too much encouraged; and all who have experience and ability, should regard it as a duty they owe their fellows, to contribute something towards settling these disputed points—always keeping in mind that the end in view is TRUTH, and that the *means* employed to attain and establish it, should be characterized by candor and fairness.

The discussion of such topics in the agricultural journals, is rendered the more agreeable by the fact that it may be conducted without the manifestation of any of that acerbity, or the use of any of those reproachful epithets so common (but unnecessary) in the discussion of politics and other matters.

"Error of opinion may be safely tolerated while reason is left free to combat it," was the truthful saying of "the sage of Monticello"—and among brethren of the plow, having in view the same great end—the highest improvement of their noble art—no other than the most friendly feeling should exist, however much one may deem another to err in opinion upon any controverted point pertaining to their pursuit.

With a perfect freedom, then, (in *practice* of what I have *preached*,) from any asperity of temper, allow me, sir, to notice briefly some of the positions of the writer of the article copied in your last number from the "Farmer's Monthly Visitor," entitled "Our own Breeds of Cattle." And let me here premise, that I should value my own views in opposition to his, far less, were they not supported by others whose experience gives great weight to their counsel.

The best means to adopt for the improvement of our stock, is certainly a matter of no secondary importance; and all suggestions in regard to it, coming from practical men, are entitled to respectful consideration. The views of the writer alluded to on this subject, appear to me, in the main, to be based on a false presumption. He writes as if our farmers were, or had been, advised (by *whom* I cannot conceive,) to get rid of all their native stock and supply its place with imported animals! This idea pervades his article. Now if any one has made this recommendation publicly, I am not aware of it—though the writer treats it as if it were a matter of notoriety. I am, and have been, an attentive reader of the principal agricultural journals, but I do not recollect such a recommendation being urged by any writer. Such a course is by no means *necessary* to the improvement of our stock, nor, I might add, would it be advisable, even were it feasible, and unattended with the great expense at present incidental to it—for, animals brought direct from a different climate, and subjected to different keep from that to which they have been long accustomed, would, most probably, (as the writer says they *have* in many instances with us,) deteriorate. But, I repeat it, such a course is not advisable, nor, can I think, advised. The most judicious process to accomplish the desired improvement, is well expressed in the following extract from a paper on the subject by Willis Gaylord, Esq., of the Albany Cultivator, whose sound opinions upon practical matters pertaining to husbandry, have won him an enviable distinction:

"Our opinion as to the true course to be followed, and the one which we doubt not will be generally adopted, is, for the breeder to select a full bred bull of the kind preferred, possessing those qualities most desirable, or indicating that they are inherent in the breed. Much is depending on the proper selection of the male, for it is he that stamps most indelibly his character on the progeny. Ascertain whether the animals from which he is descended, the particular family, we mean, are noted for any particular quality, and what that may be. In the same breed, and of equal purity of blood, animals may be found in which the predominating quality differs essentially. Aptitude to fatten, deep milking, excellence in the yoke, kind handling, &c., may not be prominent in all animals of a breed; and it is for the breeder to select with reference to the qualities most desirable.

"Having secured bulls of undeniable excellence, let the breeder next select from his native stock the best cows he possesses, or that can be procured—those in which the qualities of easy feeding, deep milking, and kind dispositions appear to be the most strongly marked and fixed—and breed from such cows only, if he hopes to effect a permanent improvement in his stock. We have never known an instance in which such a cross did not at once mark and change the character of a stock for the better.

"Let it be remembered that breeding from crosses, without recurrence to pure blood, always degenerates; but where the first cross or half blood is bred to a full blood—a half blood heifer to a pure blood bull, for instance—improvement is sure to follow."

That is the true doctrine. Cross "a bull of undeniable excellence" with the best cows that can be found among our native stock: such a bull is a full blood Durham or Devon. This is as far as the use of imported animals is necessary, in order to effect the improvement of our stock, and it is supported by both reason and experience. In choice of breeds, the Durhams for the pail and the Devons for the yoke, (and perhaps for the shambles,) is, I believe, the selection most approved by those who have had experience with the distinguished foreign bloods.

The use of imported animals carried only to the above extent, no danger is to be apprehended of our climate or our keep influencing unfavorably the *issue* of the parents—and the desired characteristics of the sire and dam being once fixed upon the offspring, the improvement, (with the exercise of due discretion in subsequent crossings,) would doubtless be permanent.

Speaking of "the extravagant prices" that have been paid for foreign breeds, the writer says: "Some of the best milkers, and all our finest beef cattle, have known no relationship to these Durham or Devon, or other bloods." Is this strictly so? On the contrary, were not our New England cattle originally of Devon extract, and do they not still retain some of the characteristics of that breed? Speaking of the Devons exhibited at the late Fair of the N. Y. State Agricul. Society, the Albany Cultivator says; "It is *the general infusion of this blood, which enables New England to bring forth those thousands of pairs of beautiful red working cattle*, which constitute one of the most attractive features of their agricultural exhibitions, and of which they are, and well may be, pardonably proud." See, also, in confirmation of this fact, Colman's Fourth Report. *Increase* this "infusion" of Devon blood by crossing our best natives with imported full bloods, and we shall take the wisest step towards improving our stock, so far as working cattle are concerned.

I would here pay a passing tribute of deserved praise to those gentlemen of wealth and liberality among us—Mr Welles and Mr Cushing, in particular—whose noble presents of valuable animals to our agricultural societies, eminently entitle them to the appellation of benefactors of the agricultural community. Such generosity is as honorable to the donors as it is advantageous to the recipients,—and this is no "faint praise."

To return:—In respect to *sheep*, the writer manifests the same antipathy for foreign breeds. He admits that the Merinos and South Downs "produce wool of superior excellence," but adds, "they are not generally more valued than our stock that was here before them." If this is so, (which, by the way I do not admit,) it is doubtless because their superior merits are not generally known or appreciated among us. Ask the opinion upon this point, of distinguished and intelligent wool-growers—the Messrs. Morrill, of New York, or Mr Jewett, of Vermont, for example,—ask them why it is, if our native breeds are equal to the Merinos and South Downs for fleece, that they give the preference to the latter, and purchase them at extra cost. The writer speaks of the better quality—"the finer grain"—of the *mutton* of our natives, as a preference for them over the foreign,—but, pray, of how much consequence is *mutton* to our sheep raisers generally, compared with the value of *wool*?—and for both quality and quantity of the latter, I think I may say, unhesitatingly, that there are foreign breeds of much higher repute than our natives now are, or probably ever were.

For imported breeds of *swine*, our author has the same *patriotic* contempt. He says: "Over and over again, in most every part of our country, where the imported breeds have been kept with our own, the latter have proved superior." That the Berkshires—the most noted of the foreign breeds—have disappointed the expectations of *some*, I have heard; but that they *are not superior*, taking into account *all* their merits, to our common native breeds, will

not, I believe, be said by a *majority* of those who have given them a fair trial.

The writer, in closing, says: "It is hoped that the time is at hand, when we shall look at home rather than abroad for excellence" in animals, &c. Now, I can as heartily applaud as any one, this disposition to encourage home products; but when carried to such an excess as to lead one into the blind policy of refusing to avail himself of a foreign improvement—generally acknowledged to be such—merely because *it is foreign*, I think it so far from being the offspring of patriotism or wisdom, that it is a near relative of prejudice and folly—not unlike, in its nature and effect, that preposterous self-conceit which leads the *enlightened* citizens of "the celestial empire" to keep themselves as free as possible from intercourse and exchange with the "*barbarians*" of civilized nations.

D.

☞The views expressed in the foregoing article, have our entire concurrence. The course therein recommended to be pursued for the improvement of our stock, is, beyond doubt, the best, and that which is approved by the most skilful breeders among us.—Ed.

SEASONABLE HINTS.

Maxims designed to prevent cough, catarrh, influenza, quinsy, consumption, rheumatism, lumbago, headache, sore throat: By Benjamin Bell, Operative Chemist, Charlestown, Mass.

Maxim 1. No person is liable to take cold whilst every part of his body is exposed to the same temperature.

2. No person will take cold by exposure to any sudden alteration in the temperature of the atmosphere, however great or small, provided the first maxim be followed.

3. The diseases indicated are caused by the application of heat to the greater part of the surface of the body, whilst a smaller part is left exposed to a colder state, solely from the inequality of the application.

4. Artificial clothing made of the usual materials, is of no salutary advantage to mankind, (so far as heat is concerned,) in any atmosphere the temperature of which is above 74 deg. Fahrenheit; it being the primary and principal cause of the diseases above named.

5. Clothing being a slow conductor of heat, causes that sensation and effect by retarding the passage of caloric from the surface of the body outwards.

6. *Wet* clothing is a quicker conductor of heat than *dry*.

7. Dry air is a very slow conductor and acts as clothing whilst retained among hair, wool, feathers, cotton cloth, &c.

8. Air set in motion conducts the heat from the skin faster than air at rest.

9. *Moist* air conducts faster than *dry*.

10. An invalid, a person sitting or lying, or a person asleep or in perspiration, are respectively more liable to take cold than persons in health, or standing, or awake, or cold.

11. Any part of the surface of the body can be educated and inured to bear with diminished risk a temperature different from what the other parts for the time being are exposed to. But some parts are more intractable in educating than others, especially the cranium and armpits, which nature has clothed.

12. The principles laid down in maxims 1, 2, 3, apply to cold water as well as cold air, in so far as is necessary to escape the diseases in question.—*Amer. Traveller.*

IMPROVEMENT AND PROPAGATION OF WHEAT.

Having in former articles alluded to the elements which a soil must contain to yield a large crop of choice wheat, we now ask the reader's attention to a few remarks on the improvement of this plant by pursuing a course of skilful and scientific propagation.

Eight years ago Col. LeCouteur, of the Island Jersey, commenced a regular series of experiments by selecting the largest and finest heads of wheat, from fourteen of the most esteemed varieties and by fructifying the germs of each head by the pollen from another head, and continual crossings not only with each other, but with every new variety he could obtain from any distant quarter of the world, taking care to breed a portion of each kind perfectly remove and by itself, he obtained, in 1840, 150 varieties of this plant.

These experiments, which were conducted with the utmost care, demonstrated the important fact that the same soil, the same elements operated upon externally alike, produced very different results in the different varieties of wheat, in regard to weight of straw, weight of bran, weight of flour, and weight of good bread, which the different kinds of flour would make. Thus 61 kernels of white Dantzic gave 3 lbs. 3 oz. wheat, and 3 lbs. 9 oz. straw; while 59 kernels of what had been regarded as a choice variety of red wheat gave only 1 lb. 10 oz. of wheat and 2 lbs. 5 oz. straw. We will not trouble the reader with details of numerous experiments, most of which were conducted by destroying all the pistils on a head that stood by itself remote from others which was fructified by the pollen of the kind from which a cross was desired. Combining all the advantages of an appropriate soil, with long-continued physiological improvements, Mr. L. has succeeded in obtaining over two thousand four hundred pounds of superfine flour from an acre of wheat that gave only 542 pounds of bran. And from the large per cent. of gluten contained in this flour it will make from 6 to 12 per cent. more good bread than best of the common flour.

Everybody knows that different breeds of pigs and other domestic animals have different organic powers of extracting muscle, fat, and bone, from any given amount of food; and that these natural powers may be greatly impaired or greatly improved by good or bad management. This is equally true of all vegetables, and especially of wheat, which, in its present condition, may be regarded as an artificial product. Many farmers, however, seem to imagine that if they purchase at a high price an improved variety of wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, or of cattle, sheep, swine, or horses, nothing more is necessary. If they cannot flourish on the same keep that starved their predecessors to death, their pretended superiority is all humbug. We regret to say that it is the profound ignorance of too many cultivators of the soil which renders them so liable to imposition on the one hand, and on the other so poorly able to avail themselves of the improvements brought within their reach. Vegetable and animal physiology and agricultural chemistry must be studied and well understood to prevent the great and perhaps ruinous deterioration of farms and their vegetable and animal products. Nothing is more easy than to improve wheat by skilful propagation; but the food of the plant must be made to co-operate in effecting the desired result. Let a farmer go into the finest wheat field he can find and select the earliest and the most weighty heads for seed. This should be well washed in strong warm brine to remove all parasitic seeds, larvæ of insects, &c. then rolled in quick lime before sowing. Give one half acre, if no more, a top-dressing of 20 bushels of lime, 20 of house-ashes, and 40 of pulverized charcoal. In addition to this dressing a few barrels of urine would be of essential service, if equally distributed over the ground."—*Buffalo Advertiser.*

Nutmeg Tree.—The nutmeg tree flourishes in Singapore, near the equator. It is raised from the nut in nurseries, where it remains till the fifth year, when it puts forth its first blossoms and shows its sex. It is then set out permanently. The trees are planted thirty feet apart, in diamond order—a male tree in the centre. They begin to bear in the eighth year, increasing for many years, and they pay a large profit. There is no nutmeg season. Every day of the year shows buds, blossoms and fruit, in every stage of growth to maturity. The nutmeg is a large and beautiful tree, with thick foliage and of a rich green color. The ripe fruit is singularly brilliant. The shell is glossy black, and the mace it exposes when it bursts, is of a bright scarlet, making the tree one of the most beautiful objects of the vegetable world.—*Selected.*

Snarling.—For a man to enjoy himself, he must take the world as it is, mxied up with a thousand shades and a thousand spots of sunshine—a cloud here and there—a bright sky—a storm today, and a calm tomorrow—the chill, piercing winds of autumn, and the bland, reviving breath of summer. He should realize, too, that he is surrounded by individuals of different dispositions and characters, and take the mass *as they are*, not as he fancies they *ought to be*. He should look up to heaven in gratitude for what he enjoys, and not censure God for what he has not granted. Then he will cease fretting and snarling, and not before. If there is one character on this earth who deserves the appellation of *fool* more than another, it must be that person who continually frets and snarls, and never knows a moment's peace, while surrounded with every thing to please and instruct.—*Selected.*

American Carriages.—Lord Ashburton is much pleased with his Philadelphia wagon and harness. Another English gentleman followed his example, and has recently received a wagon and harness from the same city. The Philadelphia Enquirer says: "We have been favored with an opportunity of perusing the letter of the owner, written Sept. 1, shortly after the receipt of the articles. He expresses himself in terms of admiration of the workmanship of the wagon, and above all, of the harness. The coach-maker he says, to whom he sent them from the custom-house, was in admiration of the iron work particularly of the carriage; and the harness-maker, who came to see the harness, declared it the most finished production he had ever examined. The writer said in England the cost of such work would be enormous. The letter proceeds to state that the wagon is wonderfully light and easy, and that the writer is delighted with it."

From the Farmer's Monthly Visitor.

SWAMP LAND.

No portion of a farm is more productive, or is sustained in fertility at so little cost as that which has originally been a swamp. These low situations having for a long course of time received the benefits derived from the high grounds that surround them in the washing down by the rains of the vegetable matter, from the leaves and decayed timber which being stopped, or strained in the passage of the water through the swamps, accumulated into a deep strata of vegetable earth; and when this is opened to the sun and drained by art, it forms the best and generally the deepest soil. Within the last twenty or thirty years the attention of our farmers has been attracted to these previous waste spots, the long unmolested homes of the frogs and muskrats; and every successful effort, as all have been, has attracted attention, and kindled new desires of imitation and profit in their respective neighborhoods. And these, since agricultural journals have become common, have taken a wide range, and the successful efforts, on the wings of the welcome sheet, have been spread coextensive with the country. But after all of what has been done, is there not yet much to be accomplished? No one can ride forty miles in our State, and not witness many spots still soaked with water, in a state of unproductiveness. How few were the Indians in number, compared to our present population; and yet this disparity, great as it is, is not surpassed by what we are capable of, compared with the present.

When all our lands shall be rendered productive that now are waste, and those we now till shall be improved to their capacity, then and not until then will New England be full; and then the overflow of its population may seek new abodes wherever the prospect may open before them. Efforts have been and will doubtless continue to be made to hold out inducements for the virgin soil of the west and southwest; these efforts have drawn many, and will draw more to these regions, led by the spirit of adventure and the hope of gain, so fascinating to youth, and as we are all of one country it should pain no individual that such is the case. But ask the traveller of the whole globe, inquire of the sojourner of the west or south if he ever saw a people with a larger portion of the elements of happiness, or a sweeter home than is here in fair New England.

Before we go deeper upon this point, it may be well to listen to the spot whence we started, a sentiment that many an emigrant has painfully felt when sickness or unfulfilled hopes have been his, and the poetry and romance of youth have been supplanted by sober reality.

In the draining of low lands we have nothing in this country that can compare with the efforts in England made upon the fens and peat bogs of Lincolnshire. What we have done has been accomplished more quickly, for this great undertaking there commenced even before this country was colonized, and has gone on, and is going on still. Vast sums of money have been expended, and large quantities of land equal to any in the Island, have been rendered productive. A number of rivers falling into this level, which is as low as the adjacent ocean in many parts, has presented great difficulties; but most of these by drains, dykes, and finally by steam, have been overcome. This last contrivance is an enormous wheel with capacious buckets; this is turned by means of a steam engine, and elevates the water of a vast tract of country, which is conducted to this point by drains, over a dyke, whence it runs off leaving the fertile land in a state for cultivation.

Our country is not yet so thickly settled as to justify such an undertaking even if we had a similar tract of bog land. But such success is calculated to animate us to accomplish what we may have to do. We have very many swamps and wet meadows which could be easily laid dry, at a small expense of labor, which could be applied when we could do hardly any thing else. Too often we are prone to look far away for benefits that could be equalled or surpassed by others found at our doors, and it is worth the attention of each of us who has still within his fences a piece of low wet land, whether in bushes or cleared, to try if it cannot be rendered more productive, and if money could not be better applied in draining it than by the purchase of additional acres.

HOME IMPROVEMENT.

From the American Agriculturist.

EXTRAORDINARY BUTTER COW.

Mr. Schenck has given us below an account of the most extraordinary butter cow we ever heard of. Yet, notwithstanding this, our readers may rely upon it as being strictly correct. To those who do not know Mr. Shenck, we can only say, that he is one of the most reputable citizens of New York, and not at all likely to deceive either himself or others. We merely make these remarks to silence all cavil. The cow in question is polled, having no horns, and is evidently a three fourths bred Durham. In form, color, and several other characteristics, she exactly resembles animals which we have seen in England, bred from red Galloways by Durham bulls. She is above the ordinary size; with a good spread of hip; a long head; low, deep brisket; handles well; and shows the largest milk veins which we ever saw. Her color is red and white. She was very low in flesh when we looked at her in October, and so lame as to walk with difficulty. We much regret that she could not have been bred to a bull of deep milking family, her stock, then, would have been invaluable.

Mattewan, Dutchess Co., Oct. 6th, 1843.

The cow Emma was nine years old last spring. I got her when a calf from Mrs. Thomas Storm at Kipp's bay. She was from a cow that she had called the cream breed. This is all the pedigree that I can give.

I never till the summer of 1842 kept her milk separate from three other cows which I have, and then, for experiment, I tried it only one week. She then gave 18 quarts per day, and her milk made 15 lbs. of butter. During this time she was kept on grass only. The past summer she received an injury in her spine, and in consequence of this had barely the power to get up, and hardly lived through calving.

On the 21st May I commenced keeping an account of her milk, and the butter it made. She at no time exceeded 16 quarts per day, and on the 10th June, being 21 days, she had made 65 1-2 lbs. of butter of the best quality. This was so incredible, that I could scarcely believe my own senses, although I weighed the butter at every churning myself. I thought I would try again for a day or two. I kept one day's milk by itself, 15 1-2 quarts on the 15th June, and churned it. All the milk was churned, as it appeared to be unnecessary to cream it. I had 3 lbs. 8 oz. of butter ready for the table. The next day it was also tried, and it produced 3 lbs. 4 oz. The first day above, the milk was put in two pans—the other day, only in one pan, which may have made the difference of the quarter of a pound.

In September she only gave 11 or 12 quarts a day, and made 10 lbs. of butter a week—further, I have not tried her milk. She was so lame during this time, as scarcely to be able to move. She was kept on good pasture, and besides this, I fed her night and morning with a bushel of cut hay and 8 quarts of shorts, which is still her regular feed.

PETER H. SCHENCK.

GUANO.—NEW ENTERPRISE. For some time past a kind of secret expedition has been fitted out at this port, and the vessels that have already sailed are under sealed orders, which are not to be opened until the ships have arrived at a given latitude and longitude across the line. In spite of the secrecy that has been observed, it is now becoming well known that the expedition has sailed for an island said to be somewhere to the east of the Cape of Good Hope; and the speculation is likely to be a lucrative one to those engaged in it, for it is said that the island in question contains guano of a richer description than any hitherto known here. Several vessels have already sailed with implements of every description, as boats constructed for the purpose of carrying the cargo from the shore to the ships, namely: Irishmen, barrows, shovels, pickaxes, &c. A number of other ships, all of large burthen, are about to follow. In London and Liverpool, vessels are fitting out for the same destination, but the Clyde shippers have had the start, and, we trust, will benefit by it. As the price of guano is at present about £14 per ton, the speculators bid fair to make an excellent thing of it, as they will have the cargo for the taking. We understand the speculators are two mercantile firms in Glasgow, who have chartered the vessels. —*Greenock Observer.*

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. We see by the following extract of a letter published in the Cultivator of November, inst., that Mr. Alexander Walsh, is the originator of this valuable society. The letter was addressed to Mr. Wadsworth, President of the State Society by Mr. Walsh, as an apology for his non-attendance at its recent Fair.

Lansingburgh, Sept. 18, 1843.

DEAR SIR—In consequence of many urgent calls for my presence here, I have been compelled to absent myself from the Annual Fair of the State Agricultural Society. You may rest assured, however, that the progressive annual growth of the higherto unowned child of my brain—the State Agricultural Society—now almost in its twelfth year, and brought into existence by an anonymous advertisement inserted by me in the Albany Argus of 1832, has afforded me the utmost gratification; and my word for it, no parental exertion shall be wanting on my part to aid in bringing it to full maturity."—*Troy Daily Whig.*

Diligence is the mistress of success. Constantly pursuing his task, the mouse cuts off the cable.

LECTURE ON THOROUGH DRAINING AND SUBSOIL PLOWING,

By E. Smith, Esq., Deanston, England.

By the arrival of the last Cunard steamship, we received our regular files of the Mark-Lane Express. We find in them various items of agricultural intelligence, some of which will be instructing to agriculturists on this side of the Atlantic. We have been somewhat interested in a lecture delivered by E. Smith, Esq., of Deanston, on Thorough Draining and Subsoil Plowing, before the Richmondshire Agricultural Association, probably the more so on account of having introduced these topics before our readers the last two weeks. We publish below some extracts from the lecture, which, for the greater convenience, we have arranged into sections.

Importance of Draining the Water from the Subsoil as well as the Surface.

"Until within the last twenty years, the attention of persons desiring to drain their land was principally directed to the removal of springing water, bursting out in various parts, especially in high ground, as in flowing over a considerable portion of land it became wet and was rendered unfit for agricultural purposes. He (Mr Smith,) would observe that a dry condition of the soil was the most important condition desirable, because without having a dry soil, it was impossible either to work it with advantage—to have the proper advantage of the manure, or to have any successful results as regarded the crops. Land which had been termed dry, in some parts of the country, had been found not to be in that condition, and the attention of cultivators had been directed to the water springing from underneath. The cure for that was digging to the spring, cutting it off, and having the water carried away by a drain. The application of that principle, however, was but partial, and did not at all apply to that sort of land composed principally of strong tillage. In reference to that land, the surface of which did not so much suffer from water rising to the surface, the rain which fell upon it must find its way somewhere. Agriculturists had been led to give their land a rounded form and to make water furrows for the purpose of taking off the rain-water by the surface, but it was quite clear that channels formed on the surface, could not carry off the water thus generated, except that water was above the level in running on the surface. But it was very essential and necessary that the water should not only be taken from the surface, but also be taken from the land to a considerable depth. With that view, the principle of 'furrow draining,' as it was first called, but now known by the name of 'thorough draining,' was introduced, and it depended on that leading principle to place the channels sufficiently near each other as to have the effect of carrying off the water which falls on the soil."

Distance from Drain to Drain.

"With regard to the distance at which the drains should be placed there was a difference of opinion. He had found that eighteen feet from drain to drain, was a very good distance. He had had experience of that fact in stiff clays and in moorish and other lands, and generally speaking, he had found that eighteen feet apart was a very good distance. If the drains were made nearer to one another, so much quicker would the water get away; but it must take a certain time to get from the ridge into the drain. To save expense, however, he would not recommend the agriculturists to place their drains nearer than was necessary, because the efficiency of the result was the great point to be aimed at. Draining was a permanent improvement, and it ought to be done to produce the best effect; but there was no occasion to place the drains nearer than would produce that effect."

Direction of the Drains.

"Then with regard to the direction of the drains. The old fashion was, to run the drains across the hill for the purpose of catching the water, but it was now found the best way to bring the drains directly down the field. If the same principle had only been applied in under draining as in surface draining, the farmers would have done right. In some great slips, it might be necessary to cross in some way as to prevent it running off the soil, but if the draining was properly executed, and by carrying it directly down the hill, the best possible fall would be obtained. Some people thought the going along the hill was the best way to carry off the water, but he explained that drains cut down the hill were the most suitable. The way to drain the surface with the least length of drain was, to run them in parallel strips. But the most important point was with regard to the depth of drains, and a point on which there was not that intelligence in the country that was desirable. People were apt to think that in a stiff clay soil, they ought to have their drains near the surface of the earth, but from what he had experienced, he could assure them that drains that were executed two and a half feet, would receive the water much more effectually than those which were eighteen inches deep."

Best Mode of Executing the Drains.

"The best mode of executing drains depended upon whether stones or tiles were the most accessible. He had no hesitation in saying, from long observation, that where stones could be had sufficiently cheap to be broken in order to preserve the opening of the drain, they were superior to tiles, as they left a greater opening for the circulation of the air and a freer circulation of water than where tiles are used. He had had accidents from tiles, but he had never met with any accident when broken stones were used. He would advise them to take care that the turf should be wide enough, and the several portions of it to overlap each other, so as to prevent the soil from getting into the drain. If the soil to be put over the drain were two or three inches in thickness, so much the better, and the best agriculturist would be guided by observation as to what sort of soil that should be."

Use of the Subsoil Plow in Opening the Soil.

"In order to facilitate the opening of the soil, the subsoil plow might be beneficially applied, but he knew instances in which the subsoil plow had not been successful. However, where it had failed, he found that it had been applied too soon after the drainage was effected, and when the soil was in a wet state. It was obvious that where the plow was applied in that state, an injury was done, as from the number of horses necessary to be employed in dragging along the subsoil plow, the trampling in wet weather was very injurious to the land. Some persons, however, thought it ought to be done in wet weather; and if farmers intended to subsoil when the land was in a medium state between very wet and very dry, the difficulty would be great. But if they left it for a year or two, the plow, in dry weather, would work it easily and effectively, and the least injury to the soil would be done by the trampling of horses. When the land was thoroughly drained and subsoiled, it should be laid flat, and have no ridges. The reason why there should be no ridges was, that every particle of water falling on the surface passed into the soil where it fell, so that every portion of the land received its own proportion of water. Water fell upon the land sometimes beneficially and sometimes injuriously."

Explanation of the Beautiful Natural Results of Thorough Draining.

"He would now explain the beautiful natura results which would take place from thoroughly draining land. The whole of it would appear to be filled with air, and that being expelled by water, had a beneficial effect. And he would mention a curious fact, viz: that if they kept the water moving on the soil, it would become beneficial, but the moment the water was allowed to stand, then it became injurious. If they wished to irrigate the land, they would produce a much greater effect by having a current than by allowing the water to stand still. But water in falling througt the atmosphere collected matters which were useful for plants, and ammonia, as such, was of greah efficiency. If the soil was in a condition that required ammonia, the water would leave the ammonia and pass through the land without it. But independent of this, the circulation of the atmosphere among the roots of plants was very beneficial, and when in any way the circulation of the air was obstructed, the plants would not be so much benefited as though there was a free circulation of the atmosphere among their roots. Another process also took place after the draining had been effected, which was by the action of the atmosphere. The stiff clay, after being thoroughly drained and subsoiled, became converted into mould. The mould became converted by the application of husbandry and manure to a great extent; but it was changed in a great degree by the action of the sun and air upon the soil; the chemical action of the atmosphere on the soil changed its nature which possessed one great advantage, and that was, that soil had a tendency to concentrate itself into little masses of what they called mould, which gave the soil a quality of greatly retaining the moisture—every particle took up its quantity of water, and acted like a sponge. These masses had a great degree of moisture to supply the plants in a dry season. In the working of the soil, and in the application of the subsoil plough, it was of importance to have a good soil on the surface. Almost all subsoils required exposure to the air, before they were in a fit state to receive the roots of plants beneficially into the earth. It was a very good plan to turn up the subsoil; he had done some three times over with the subsoil plough, still retaining the surface soil, and the subsoil had been turned into nearly as good land as the surface soil. They might dig down year after year, and bring up fresh soil, and by that means the land would be very much benefited.

Operation of Manure on Wet and Dry Soil.

"As to the application of manure to the land, it was quite clear that the manure put into a dry soil, would take effect much sooner than if it had been applied when the land was in a wet state.

If they put manure into water, it had no tendency to decay. If a stake was driven into the ground, they would find that that part which was between wet and dry, would be decayed, whilst that part which remained in the water would be quite fresh. That was because a constant chemical change was going on. Manures, straw, &c., when put into the soil, and the atmospheric air admitted to them, would be more beneficial than if they were covered up with water. Some people had suggested that there might be danger in thorough draining, because it allowed a great part of the manure to get away. There might be some truth in that, but experience had taught them that manure on a dry soil was much more quickly efficacious than when it was in a wet state. There were no benefits without some drawbacks ; and when a proper drainage was effected in the soil, some of the juice, perhaps, might be carried off."

Importance of having the Drains a proper Depth.

"Mr Smith then urged that it was a most important point to have the drains sufficiently deep. He still saw in the country a tendency to form the drains too shallow, and persons still attempted to defend that fallacious mode of procedure by argument. The Duke of Portland had nearly 7000 miles of drainage in Scotland, 18 or 20 inches below the surface of the ground, but he was now perfectly convinced that he was wrong in putting in the drains so shallow. He had therefore given directions for his drains to be formed at a depth not under two feet and a half; and those drains which were eighteen inches deep, and had not been sufficiently successful, had been ordered to be taken up and laid at a greater depth."

Speedy Remuneration of the Expense of Draining, when well done.

"Mr Smith was convinced that there was no improvement in the science of agriculture so beneficial as thorough drainage, and there was none which would pay so well for the laying out of their capital. He had known the whole amount laid out in thorough draining a field, returned in the first crop ; many more in the second crop, and a great many more in the third crop. At any rate, the whole expense would be paid in four or five years, and when the thing was done properly, it was done, he might say, for ever, such was the permanency of the drainage on the principle he had laid down, and it was of great consequence that they should have the draining substantially done. With various appliances and various skill, it might be some years before they could bring the land into a proper state of cultivation, but it was a great advantage to have it properly done at the first."

FATTENING TURKEYS. On looking over some old papers a few days ago, we came across the following curious mode of fattening Turkeys. As Thanksgiving is near at hand it may prove interesting to some of our readers.—*Bos. Mer. Journal.*

"In the winter of 1818—19, a gentleman in this city made the following experiment. He placed a turkey in an enclosure about four feet long, two feet wide, and three or four feet high. He excluded as much light as he could without preventing a circulation of air, and fed the turkey, with soft brick broken into pieces, with charcoal also broken, and with six grains of corn per day. Fresh water was daily applied. The box or coop in which the turkey was placed he always locked up with his own hands, and is perfectly confident that nobody interfered with the experiment.

At the end of one month he invited a number of his neighbors, among others, two physicians. The turkey, now very large and heavy, was killed and opened by the physicians, and was found to be filled up with fat. The gizzard and entrails were dissected, and nothing was found but a residuum of charcoal and brick. To conclude the examination satisfactorily, the turkey was eaten, and found to be very good. Last winter he repeated the experiment with the same success.

The circumstance which induced him to make the experiment is a very curious one. One of his neighbors informed him, that being driven from the city by the fever of 1793, his family recollected that some fowls that had lived in a kind of loft over his workshop, had been forgotten in the hurry of their removal, and would certainly be starved. They were gone six or eight weeks, and on the retiring of the pestilence returned. To their great astonishment, the fowls were not only alive, but very fat, although there was *nothing* but *charcoal* and *shavings* that they could have eaten, and some water that had been left in the trough of a grindstone had supplied them with drink."

It appears from the above that turkies are a species of biped that thrive best on a Graham diet.—*Exeter News Letter.*

MAPLE AND CORNSTALK SUGAR.

We extract the following from the Reports of the N. Y. State Agricul. Society :

The committee on maple and cornstalk sugar respectfully report, that only four specimens of maple sugar have been presented to their consideration, of which one by Joel Woodworth, of Watertown, Jefferson co., is of very superior quality, both on account of its whiteness, approaching to the best refined loaf sugar, and on account of its excellent grain and flavor. They award the first premium of $15.

The second premium of $10 they award to David Dow, of Batavia, Genesee co.

The third and fourth premiums they do not award, because the *quantity* presented by Asahel Dow, of Bethany, Genesee co., and Charles A. Higgins, also of Bethany, was so small as not to come within the rule of the society, requiring 50 lbs. of sugar as the quantity to be presented to entitle to a premium.

The committee have great pleasure in stating that Mr. M. Adams, of Ogden, in Monroe co., has gone into the experiment of manufacturing sugar of cornstalks ; and for that purpose has been cutting, during the present season, one acre of the "eight-rowed yellow northern corn; he has constructed an iron mill for crushing the stalk and expressing the juice, which answers the purpose admirably ; but it is yet too early in the season to know the result of the experiment, as a part only of the cornstalks have been gathered and manufactured, and the remainder are yet standing in the field.

Mr. Adams has, however, already made about 400 wt. of sugar, a sample of which he has submitted to your committee, and which, though not yet clarified, appears to be of a fair quality, capable of equalling the best of sugar made from the cane. The stalks still on the ground he thinks will make 400 wt. more sugar ; but had it not been for the excessive drought which has prevailed in his section of the country, he is satisfied that the acre planted and experimented upon by him, would have produced 1000 weight of sugar, which was the rate yielded by two rods of the land which he measured off, the proceeds of which he worked up by itself.

Upon the whole, Mr. Adams is perfectly satisfied that sugar can be made in this part of the country, from cornstalks, of superior quality and flavor, and equal in every respect to the best sugar made from the cane, *and so as to remunerate well for its manufacture.* He proposes, at the next meeting of the society, to present a full report of his present experiment, and your committee have great confidence that it will be of such a nature as not only to entitle Mr. Adams to the premium offered by the society, but to the praise of being the first to carry into actual operation an experiment that has been anticipated as the source of great wealth and benefit to the agricultural interests.

JOHN GREIG,
ROSWELL RANDALL,
A. B. DUNLAP, } *Committee.*

PICKLE FOR MEAT.

The following recipe for a pickle for the preservation of meat, was sent to us by a lady of this city, by whom it has been used with success for many years. It was originally published in the Boston Medical and Agricultural Register, for 1807.—*New Haven Far. Gaz.*

"*Peacock's Pickle for Meat.*—Admiral Peacock's pickle for meat is preferable to most others when applied to family beef, pork or mutton. It is made thus: Water 4 gallons; sugar (or molasses, 1 1-2 pound; saltpetre, 2 oz.; salt, (the bay or coarsest sort) 6 pounds. Boil all together, and skim, &c. Then let it cool. The meat being placed in a vessel intended to hold it, pour the cold pickle on the meat until it is covered. In that state keep it for family use. The beef after lying in the pickle for ten weeks, has been found as good as if it had been salted only three days, and tender as a chicken. If the meat is to be preserved for a considerable time, the pickle must be boiled and skimmed once in two months, throwing in during the boiling, two ounces of sugar, and a half pound of salt. Thus the same pickle will hold good for many months. This pickle is incomparable for corning *hams, tongues,* and *hung beef.* When tongues and hung beef are taken out of the pickle, cleanse and dry the pieces, then put them in paper bags, and hang them in a dry, warm place. Some who have tried the method, choose their meat salter, and instead of 6, use 8 or 9 pounds of salt. In very hot weather, it is necessary before the meat is put to the pickle, to rub it well with salt and let it lie one, two, or three hours, till the bloody juices run off. If the meat, in this case, is the least tainted before it is put to the pickle, it will be entirely spoiled in a day's time, in hot weather. Peacock's pickle is found so valuable that no family ought to be without it."

Preserving Cheese.—For the benefit of the cheese-making sisterhood, please to insert the following recipe, to prevent new-made cheese becoming fly-blown and maggoty: Take common garden peppers, and let them be well dried and pulverized, then simmered in bacon fat thirty or forty minutes. Strain the fat off through a thin cloth, and it will be fit for use.—*Selected.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Edited by Joseph Breck.

Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1843.

For the New England Farmer.

CUTTING UP CORN BEFORE IT IS RIPE.

Mr Putnam—Sir—I am almost seventy years of age, but never took pen in hand to write for any paper, until now. My object of writing is to inform you of my way of harvesting corn, which I have practiced for twelve or fifteen years, and never failed of having good corn in the shortest seasons. I choose to have the corn glaze over, but have cut it before it had begun to harden very much, and with good success.

My fashion is to cut my corn and stook it in the field before it is fully ripe, as a preventive of injury by frost. I take four rows of corn through the piece, at a time. Having stepped into the piece the distance of a few hills, I take two hills in the two middle rows, bend the tops together, and wind them round each other: then I begin to cut up from the bottom the corn from the surrounding hills, and set it up on the corn which has been bent together, until I get as much in a bunch or stook as a man can take up at once with a fork; having done this, I tie the tops together with a band of straw, just above the ears, drawing it pretty tight.

I have been led to make these remarks by reading an article in a late number of your paper. If I could go into a cornfield with you and cut a few rows, I think you would not cut and lay on the ground, and then take up and band any more corn.

I shall request my son to hand you these remarks, which you may dispose of as you think proper.

Yours, &c. CHARLES HOSMER.

St. Johnsbury, Vt., Sept. 9, 1843.

N. B.—Before carting my corn to the barn, I let a boy go with a corn-cutter or sickle and cut off the standing hills. There will be room for the cart to pass between the shooks, if they have been kept through the piece in the two middle rows.

Remarks.—The communication from Mr Hosmer came to us a little out of season, for which he must give his son a lecture, who mislaid or forgot it.

We are much pleased with this his first attempt to write for our paper, and hope we shall hear from him again, on other matters pertaining to farming, as from his many years of experience, he may suggest various things of importance to the young farmer.

This mode of harvesting corn is not new to us, although it may be to many of our readers. We have seen the same fashion practiced in Maine, by a brother of ours, with the only exception that he made bands with the tops of stalks instead of straw. It is an excellent way where there is any apprehension from frost, as there often is in Vermont and Maine, and even in this State, in some seasons. The corn may stand in the shook with safety until snow is expected. It should be taken into the barn in a dry state.

Some persons assert that there will be as great weight of corn when this mode is adopted, as when it is suffered to stand until it is ripe before it is cut; but this we cannot believe, and we think it has been proved by experiment that it will not be so heavy—and the only benefit derived from cutting it up before it has become hardened, is to save it from the frost, and this in some seasons and in some locations, is of very great importance. Where there is no danger from this source anticipated, we should let the corn stand, with the expectation that we should get a heavier crop.

LARGE CROP OF CORN.

Many of our readers are acquainted with the Messrs. Hyde, of Newton, who, in their still and quiet way, contrive to raise as fine apple and other trees in their nursery, as can be found in the country. We were there a few weeks since, looking about among their trees, and at the same time having a social confab with the elder gentleman and one of his sons, upon agricultural matters, when we came to a field of corn of remarkable growth, which struck us as being uncommonly stout and heavy. We noticed that the stalks stood from 8 to 10 feet high—(we could not reach the tops by one or two feet)—and that there were two large ears on almost every stalk, and on some three. We were informed by the elder Mr Hyde, that they raised the same variety of corn last year, and on a piece of land which measured exactly one third of an acre, 40 bushels of sound corn were obtained, besides which they gathered seed corn in the field before the crop was harvested, and with the unsound corn, enough to make a crop at the rate of 140 bushels to the acre.

This, to be sure, is a great story; but we were assured it was so, and that there was no guessing about it; the land and the corn were measured with accuracy, and we have no reason to doubt the owners' word: the field of corn before us was a voucher for them.

Part of this field was planted next to a wood-lot of large oak trees, and the influence of these trees for a number of rods into the field, had had an injurious effect upon the corn, and some portions in the centre of the piece had suffered in the spring from the ravages of the crows, so that with these drawbacks they did not expect so large a yield this year as they had last, though some portions of it, they said, were fully equal. They stated that the piece before us contained one acre, and that they put upon it ten cords of good manure, and plowed it in before planting.

The inquiry will be made, what variety of corn was this? We answer, that great "humbug" variety, called the China Tree. We were a little surprised when told this, for we had ourself supposed that this variety was worthless with us, from the representations which had been made respecting it, but in this case we were agreeably disappointed. We should not recommend it, however, to any person whose farm is exposed to early frosts, but on high land like the Messrs. Hyde's, we should most certainly try it.

This variety has ripened well with these gentlemen: specimens of it may be seen at our office in a few days, when it will be for sale, with many other varieties, and at a price somewhat reduced from what it was when the "Tree Corn" fever raged a few years since.

PRESERVATION OF ROOTS.

The cold weather of the past week has spurred up the dilatory, and many fields of roots have been dug in a hurry. The question now is, what is the best mode of preserving them through the winter?

If all were provided with good barn cellars, there would be no difficulty in the case, for in these they might be stored with perfect safety, provided they were not put away in too large bodies, so as to heat. They should be stored in bins so arranged that the air may circulate between them, and the cellar kept near the freezing point—but by all means keep the frost from penetrating. It is a slovenly and dirty practice, and very disagreeable withal, to store large quantities of ruta bagas or turnips in the dwelling-house cellar. We were so thoughtless one year as to do it, and our family were very much annoyed all winter by the unpleasant odor from the roots, which was sometimes intolerable.

There is no disagreeable smell from carrots, but if there are no conveniencies at the barn for keeping them, we should put them in pits, except a few to use in extreme severe weather. It is not necessary to dig these pits very deep. A dry situation should be selected; a gravelly knoll is the best location, where there is considerable declivity: dig a pit about four feet wide and a foot to a foot and a half deep; lay the roots with the tops up, in a slanting position, so that their crowns shall come near the surface, or it will do to throw them in without order, filling the hole full—give them a few inches of covering with straw, or sea-weed, which is preferable, when it can be obtained; cover this with a few inches of the earth, and let it remain until the weather is becoming severe, when more sea weed or straw may be added, or earth, if the roots will not be wanted till spring. Holes should be made with an iron bar into the pits, and then filled with straw, for the purpose of giving vent to the steam from the roots and admitting air. Or the pits may be first laid over with loose boards, and then covered with sea-weed alone; thus situated, the pits can be resorted to at any time in the winter in mild weather. The covering of the pits should be finished in such a manner as to prevent the water from settling down among the roots.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Nov. 11, 1843.

The show of fruits this day was very meagre.

S. W. Cole presented a specimen of the Crown Apple from Leominster, a fine, large, oblong, red fruit of excellent flavor and worthy of general cultivation, supposed to be a native apple; a good bearer, and hardy.

From Calvin Haskell, Harvard, by S. W. Cole, the Mother's Apple, a very excellent Apple, in eating from Nov. 1 to Feb. 1; size and shape similar to the Baldwin, of a deeper red, flesh yellowish, the flavor very rich. We understand, Mr. Haskell has the trees of this variety for sale. We believe this apple originated on the farm of the late General Gardner, of Bolton.

Nathan Webster, sent in a large, yellow, oblong Apple of good flavor, for a name, but the committee could not identify it with any apple known by them.

The Seedling Apples from E. Otis, Kittery, Me. sent to the society a few weeks since, were tasted by the committee, who report that this variety can be classed only with those of medium quality, and with the numerous finer varieties now known, and every year coming into notice, they think it hardly worthy of perpetuating.

John Cass, of Boston, exhibited a White Grape of fine flavor supposed to be a variety imported from Gibraltar and sold by Zebedee Cook, some years since.

Capt. Macondray, exhibited very beautiful specimens of the Passe Colmar, Green Sugar, Capsheaf, and Clinton pears.

From the Pomological Garden, Salem, Pears, Althorp's Crassanne, Croft Castle, Naumkeag or Salem, (flavor very fine,) Doyenne Bossouck, Boquia (rather astringent) and Urbaniste. From Samuel Walker, pears, Vicar of Winkfield, and Duchess of Mars; the last variety is under medium size, but the flavor very fine, highly perfumed, and the flesh melting, and pronounced first rate. For the Committee,

Joseph Breck.

THE FARMERS' ENCYCLOPEDIA.

We are very much indebted to Messrs. Little & Brown, Booksellers, Washington street, for a copy of Johnson's Farmers' Encyclopedia and Dictionary of Rural Affairs, revised by G. Emerson, Esq., with such alterations and additions as to make it a work desirable for cultivators on this side of the Atlantic. The volume will prove of great service to new beginners, and will be valuable as a book of reference to all others. It is published in octavo form, contains 1165 pages, and is for sale at Messrs. Little & Brown's. The English edition is very costly, but this is sold at a comparatively low price.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass in a shaded Northerly exposure, for the week ending Nov. 12.

Nov. 1843.		7, A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	6	26	36	34	N.
Tuesday,	7	23	38	34	N. E.
Wednesday,	8	28	46	32	N. E.
Thursday,	9	27	36	36	N. W.
Friday,	10	34	39	40	E.
Saturday,	11	30	41	38	E.
Sunday,	12	34	36	30	N. W.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Nov. 13, 1843.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At Market 3250 Cattle, (about 1950 of which were beef cattle and 1300 stores,) 4600 Sheep and 1600 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle*—We quote a very small number extra $4 25. first quality $4 a $4 25, second quality $3 50 a $3 75, third quality $2 50 a $3 25.

Barrelling Cattle.—Mess $3 12 1-2. No. 1, $2 62 1-2 No. 2, $2.

Stores.—Two year old $8 a 12. Three year old $11 a 17.

Sheep.—"Dull." Small lots 50c. 60c. 88c., $1 12 1-2, $1 25, $1 33 and $1 50. Wethers from $1 25 to $2.

Swine.—Lots to peddle 3 1-2 to 4 for sows, and 4 1-2 to 5 for barrows. Old Hogs from 2 3-4 to 4 1-4. At retail from 4 1-2 to 6.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $0 00 to 2 62 per bushel. Red Top 45 to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 00 to 12c.—Southern, 0 a 11 c. Flax Seed, $0 00 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $2 25 per bushel.

GRAIN. The market has become quite bare of mealing Corn, and nearly all the white has been cleared off, leaving the market in good condition to receive the supplies now daily expected. Oats have also become very scarce.

Corn—Northern, old, bushel 63 to 64—Southern, round yellow, old, 00 a 00—Southern flat yellow, new, 60 a 61—do. do. white 54 a 55—do New Orleans, 51 a 55—Barley 00 a 00 —Rye, Northern, 67 a 70—do. Southern, 63 a 66 —Oats, Southern, 31 a 32—Northern do. 33 to 35—Beans, per bushel 1 00 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. 25 a 40—Bran, 20 a 23.

FLOUR. The arrivals during the past week have been nearly altogether by railroad. A brisk demand prevailed yesterday for Genesee, and sales to a considerable extent were made, deliverable at the depot, at $5; and some parcels were taken, to arrive, at the same price; to-day, the market is not quite so firm; but no sales below the above have come to our knowledge.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. $4 75 a 4 87 —do. wharf, $0 00 a 0 00—do. free of garlic, $0 00 a 4 75—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $4 75 a 0 00 —Fredericksburg, low l'd 4 mos. $0 00 a 4 75—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 0 00 a 0 00. —Georgetown, $4 75 a 5 25—Richmond Canal, $0 00 a 4 75 —do. City, $0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, South side $0 00 a 0 00 —do. Country $0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $5 00 a 0 00— do fancy brands $5 12 a 5 50 — Ohio via Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash $4 75 a 5 00. Rye, $0 00 a 3 37—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 87 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS. The transactions in Pork have been chiefly for Mess. Sales Mess Beef, according to quality, within the quoted rates.

Beef—Mess 4 no. new bbl. $7 00 a 8 00—Navy—$6 50 a 7 00.—No. 1, 6 00 a 6 50—do Prime $5 25 a 5 50—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $13 50 a 00 00—do Clear $12 50 a 13 00 do. Mess, 11 00 a 12 00—do Prime $10 00 a 10 50—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 a 0 00— —Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00— Butter, shipping, 0 a 00—do store, uninspected, 6 a 11—do dairy, 11 cts. a 13—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 07 a 7½ —do South and Western, 6 a 7 — Hams, Boston, 7 a 8 — Southern and Western, 5½ a 6½—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal, 3 a 4½ —do new milk, 4½ a 5½.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. ad val. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 30 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts per pound.

We have no change to notice in this article. The market has assumed a more steady aspect, and sales were made to supply the demand, at prices which fully support our quotations.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 37 a 40 c.—American full blood do 33 a 35—Do 3-4 do 32 a 00—Do. 1-2 do 29 a 30—1-4 and common do 25 a 27 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 23—Do. unwashed, 9 a 12—Bengasi do 6 a 8—Saxony, clean 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 28 a 32—No. 1 do. do. do. 25 a 27—No. 2 do do do 19 a 22—No. 3 do do do 12 a 15.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

The transactions during the past week have not been to any great extent; prices paid to growers at 6 a 6 1-4; the market for home use is well stocked, and no demand for export.

1st sort Mass 1843, lb. 6 a 6½; 2d do 4 a 5 1842, 3.

HAY, 14 to 16 per ton—Eastern Screwed $9 to 11.

EGGS, 12 a 15.

WARREN'S NURSERIES AND GARDENS,

NONANTUM VALE, BRIGHTON, MASS.

It is now admitted by many of the *best Horticulturalists* in the country, that the *Autumn* is the best time to transplant *Fruit Trees*, and the experience of the Subscriber, after repeated, and careful experiments, has proved to him, that this conclusion is correct.

In the Nurseries of the Subscriber can be found at all times, all the *choicest* varieties of

Apple, —Pear,—Plum,— Cherry,—Peach,—Apricot, & Nectarine *Tree*; Grape Vines; Rhubarb,— | Asparagus,—Peony and Dahlia *Roots*; Flowering Shrubs, and Herbaceous Plants of every variety.

Particular attention has been given to the cultivation of the STRAWBERRY,—RASPBERRY, GOOSEBERRY, and CURRANT.

Superior Plants of each variety constantly for sale.

The Conservatory of the Subscriber being *very extensive*, his collection of

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS

is now the largest in New England, and *choicest specimens* of the *Camellia Japonica*, the *Rose Geranium*, *Azalea Rhododendron*, *Daphne's*, *Oleanders*, *Lillies*, *Heliotrope*, &c. and all the other desirable varieties of Plants can now be furnished in any quantity.

To purchasers of Fruit Trees or Green House Plants at wholesale, a liberal discount will be made: and all the citizens of Boston and vicinity who may extend to the Subscriber their patronage shall have their purchases *delivered in Boston free of expense.*

It would afford the Proprietor much pleasure to *conduct* all, who take pleasure in *Horticulture* and *Floriculture*, through his Establishment, whether they visit as purchasers or not.

Mr. Warren has the pleasure of stating to his *Patrons* that he has taken No. 1 of the *New Stores*, in the *Tremont Temple*, opposite Tremont House—which will be fitted in *unique style*, where specimens of the various productions of his establishment can be seen during the year. such as *rare Plants*, *Fruit Trees*, *Flowers*, *Fruits*, *Seeds*, *Bulbs*, &c.

Orders left at the Store, No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston—or forwarded to Brighton, will meet with prompt and careful attention.

New Catalogues will be found at the store, or they will be forwarded to all who request—by *mail.*

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

Nonantum Vale, Brighton, Nov. 1, 1843. 4t.

PRINCE'S LINNÆAN BOTANIC GARDEN AND NURSERIES, AT FLUSHING.

WM. R PRINCE & CO. offer for sale Fruit Trees of large size, of the most estimable varieties, and warranted exact to their names. 10,000 Quinces 3 feet high, at $20 per hundred, and 2½ feet high at $16 per hundred. China Roses, 250 varieties, embracing all the classes of Bourbon Nosette, Bengal Daily, Tea, Microphylla, Banksii, Hybrid, Perpetual, Multiflora, &c, and comprising above one hundred new varieties not yet inserted in the American Catalogues, at the following low rates:—25 varieties one each for $9; 50 varieties, one each for $16; 100 varieties, one each for $30 One hundred Plants comprising 50 varieties, two each for $25. Trees Roses of 50 varieties at $9 per dozen. Chrysanthemums, 20 odd varieties for $5. 20 new varieties, (many selling at $1 each.) for $7. Chinese Azaleas, large Flowering Plants, 8 varieties at $5 per dozen, and smaller Plants of 20 other new and very rare varieties at $6 per dozen. Splendid Pæonies, 25 varieties for $10.

WILLIAM R. PRINCE & CO.

Lin. Bot. Garden and Nurseries, Flushing, Nov. 2d, 1843.

H. VANDINE'S NURSERY, CAMBRIDGEPORT.

The Subscriber offers for sale a fine assortment of choice *Pear*, *Plum* and *Peach Trees*; also Gooseberry and Raspberry bushes; fine *Isabella* and *Catawba Grape Vines*, from two to four years old, Shrubbery, &c.

H. VANDINE.

November 4, 1843.

SPLENDID BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS.

Just received by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., from Holland, a large and well selected assortment of DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS, among which are the following.—

Hyacinths, of every color and variety.

Tulips, do. do. do. do. do.

Polyanthus Narcissus, *Narcissus*, *Jonquills*, *Ranunculus*, *Anemones*, *Iris*, *Crocuses*, of all colors.

Gladiolus, *Lillies*, &c. &c.

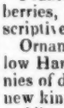
Those who wish for fine Bulbs will do well to call and examine the above, as they are a choice selected lot, and will give universal satisfaction. Orders should be forwarded soon to the subscribers, 51 and 52 North Market Street, office of the N. E. Farmer.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Nov. 1.

NONANTUM HILL.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.



Apple Trees of fine sizes, Peach Trees, in extensive numbers and of varieties most superior, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarine Trees of new and most highly esteemed kinds.

Franconia Raspberries, Grape Vines, Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberries—of kinds most approved. The descriptive Catalogue for 1843 will be sent to all who apply.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, and Honey Suckles; yellow Harrison and other Roses; Tree and other splendid Pæonies of different colors. Also, Myatt's Victoria and other new kinds of Rhubarb, &c. &c

All orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to, and Trees when so ordered will be securely packed in matts and moss for safe transport to all distant places, and delivered in the city by the wagon which goes thither daily, or shipped to order, or pr. rail road. Or orders may be left with Joseph Breck & Co. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston. WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, Oct. 24, 1843.

WINSHIPS' NURSERY,

Brighton near Boston,

Situated on the line of the Boston and Worcester Rail Road, 5 miles from the city.

The season for transplanting is at hand, and all those who wish to supply themselves with choice Fruit and ornamental Trees, can be furnished at short notice with the finest varieties by the proprietors of this celebrated nursery.

Fruit Trees, including all the varieties of Pears, Peaches, Plums, Nectarines, Cherries, &c. &c.

Catalogues may be obtained by applying at the Nursery.

Trees carefully packed to insure safety in long voyages.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store of J. Breck & Co. Nos. 51 & 52 North Market street, will be delivered the day following.

Letters containing orders, addressed to the subscribers,

J. & F. WINSHIP.

October 11, 1843.

FRUIT TREES.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish every description of Fruit Trees, and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants. The autumn is a suitable time to transplant many Trees and Plants, and often times more convenient than in spring We have as great a variety of Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, &c. as can be found in the country, and offer them at the lowest prices. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Oct. 11, 1843

CROWN IMPERIALS, TULIPS, &c.

The subscribers have on hand and for sale a supply of Crown Imperials, Tulips, White Lillies, Pæonies, Narcissus, Hyacinths, &c. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Sept 27, 1843.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

The subscribers offer for sale twenty varieties of new Chrysanthemums of the most superb and rare sorts, at 50 cents per pot. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Sept. 27.

DURHAM BULL.

A full blooded Short Horn—for sale by

J. BRECK & CO.

Nov. 6. 4t

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ancient Egyptian Wheat.—The longevity of the vital principle of the wheat mentioned in the subjoined account, is truly wonderful; and it proves, we suppose, the perfect exclusion of air, by means of the embalming process and the swathing of the mummy with which the wheat was wrapped up:

In unrolling an Egyptian mummy, in 1838, which was ascertained to be 3000 years old, several heads of wheat were discovered. A portion of this mummy wheat came into the hands of the Earl of Haddington; and last year, his lordship's gardener sowed four seeds of it in his garden. The produce is at present nearly 100 stalks, about 6 feet high, and the ears have from 45 to 55 grains each. The ears have beards or heads not unlike those of barley; and the leaves on the stalks are long, and nearly an inch broad.—*Caledonia Mercury.*

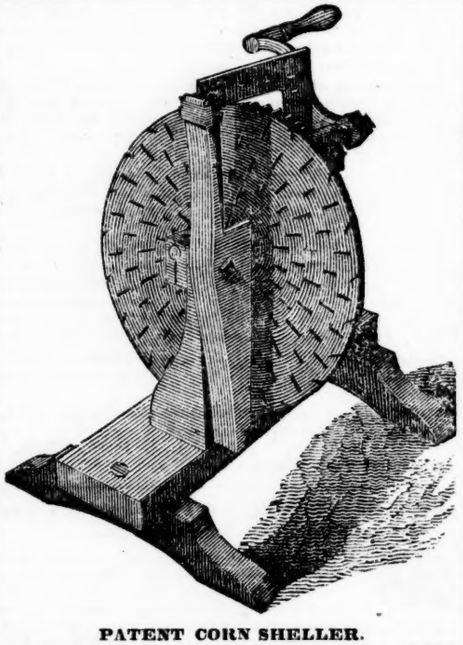
In England, as most people are aware, wheat is called *corn:* whenever the word "corn" occurs in the English translation of the Bible, it means *wheat. Maize*, or "Indian corn," was probably unknown in ancient times. This mummy wheat is doubtless a sample of that same kind of grain with which Joseph supplied his brethren, when "all countries came into Egypt, to Joseph, to buy corn, because the famine was so sore in all lands," and if the account above is correct as to its chronology, then this very wheat—the identical kernels which so lately sprouted in Lord Haddington's garden, after a sleep of 3000 years, must have been part of a harvest reaped in Egypt in the days of Samuel the prophet of Israel—peradventure in that same year, the first of the reign of Saul, when at the prayer of the mighty seer, the Lord sent upon "the wheat harvest" of Palestine, a tempest of thunder and hail, that the people might see how great had been their folly "in asking for a king." In most countries popular folly seems not to have grown much wiser from the example of Israel; for though the course of kings may not have been felt directly on the wheat crops by destroying them in the field, yet in the distribution of the harvest, so far as the people have been concerned, those crops might, in most cases, have been as well reaped by the *hail* as by the *sickle.*

Napoleon and the Terrified Artist.—Just before Napoleon set out for Belgium, he sent for the most skillful artist of his class in Paris, and demanded of him whether he would engage to make him a coat of mail to be worn under the ordinary dress, that should be absolutely bullet-proof, and if so, that he might name his own price for such a work. The artist engaged to make the desired article, if allowed proper time, and he named eighteen thousand francs as the price of it. The bargain was concluded, and, in due time, the work was produced, and its maker honored with a second audience with the Emperor. "Now," said his imperial majesty, "put it on." The man did so. "As I am to stake my life on its efficacy," said the emperor, "you will, I suppose, have no objection to do the same": and he took a brace of pistols and prepared to discharge one at the breast of the astonished artist. There was no retreating, however, and, half dead with fear, he stood the fire, and, to the infinite credit of his work, with perfect impunity. But the emperor was not content with the trial; he fired the second pistol at the back of the trembling artist, and afterwards discharged a fowling-piece at another part of him with the same effect. "Well," said the emperor, "you have produced a capital work, undoubtedly: there is an order for the eighteen thousand francs, and here is another of an equal sum, for the fright I have given you."—*Selected.*

The Stranger's Pew.—I once passed a Sunday at a very rural village on the borders of Wales, and on going into the church, was greatly delighted to see a large pew fitted up with cushions and books, on which was painted, "The Strangers' Pew." I could not help contrasting this homely charity with the cold politeness with which I had been allowed to stand in the aisles of some of our metropolitan churches, and wishing that they would imitate these rustic Christians in their kindness to the stranger.—*Mullen.*

The Honeymoon.—A clergyman being pressed by a lady of his acquaintance, to preach a sermon on the first Sunday after her marriage, complied, and chose for his text the following passage from the Psalms: "Let there be abundance of peace while the moon endureth."

"Father, what does the printer live on?" "Why, child?" "You said you had n't paid him for two or three years, and yet you have his paper every week!" "Take the child out of the room—what does he know about *right and wrong?*"



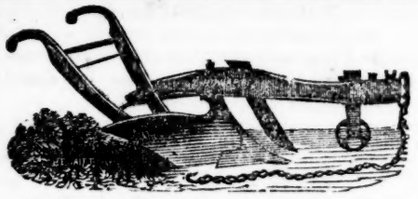
PATENT CORN SHELLER.

A Corn sheller is one of the most convenient and labor saving implements that the practical farmer has in use. Various machines for this purpose have been invented. It can be used in all cases for large or small sized ears. It is very simple in its construction, and durable in its operation, and no way liable to get out of order; one man can work it to good advantage, though a man to turn, and a boy to feed it, works it much better than one alone. They are so light and portable, as to be easily removed from place to place, and one machine will serve for several families or even the inhabitants of a small town.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Nov. 1.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard orrocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

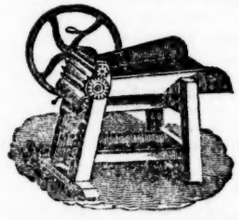
At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.



WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.

This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

CUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS,
21 School Street.